



Suggested First Aid Supplies

Antibacterial ointment (Betadine)

Antiseptic solution

Bandage materials:

Telfa pads

Sanitary napkins

1 lb. Roll fluffy cotton

4" stretch gauze

4" rolls Vetwrap

4" rolls Elastikon or

4" rolls Expandover

2" roll duct tape

Bandage scissors

Chemical cold pack

Combination pocket knife/tool kit

Commercial poultice

Cotton swabs

Electrolyte powder, paste

Eye wash solution

First aid book

Flashlight and batteries

Fly repellent for open wounds (Swat)

Gauze sponges

Latex or rubber exam gloves

Rectal thermometer

Saline solution

Stethoscope

Sunscreen/zinc oxide

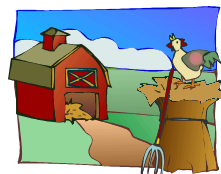
Tweezers

***Review this list with your veterinarian
and ask for suggestions.***

Dietary Chart

For specific amount and types of feed consult your veterinarian. Amounts may vary depending on individual animal need and/or weather conditions.

Animal	Water per Day	Feed per Day
Cat/Dog	1-3 qt. per animal	ad-lib
Cows	7-9 gal.	8-20 lb. hay
Horses	5 gal. per 1000 lbs.	20 lb. hay per 1000 lbs.
Llamas	1 gal. per 400 lbs.	8 lb. hay per 400 lbs.
Poultry	0.5-1.5 gal. per 10 birds	2-4 lb. per 10 birds
Sheep	1 gal.	3-5 lb. hay
Swine	1-4 gal.	2-8 lb. grain



This information is intended only as a guideline with suggestions for disaster preparedness.

King County Pet and Livestock Support (PALS) Group

WSU Cooperative Extension King County / Livestock Advisor Program Emergency Preparedness Coordinator (360)825-5137
King County Office of Emergency Management (206)296-3830
King County Livestock Programs (206)296-1471

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR

LIVESTOCK



"Disasters do not create new conditions, they just make existing ones worse"

—Sebastian E. Heath

STEPS OF DISASTER PLANNING

Assess the potential hazards in your area by familiarizing yourself with the types of disasters that can occur—earthquake, fire, flood, ice/wind/snow storm, hazardous material spill, mudflow, power failure, volcanic eruption.

Develop a plan of action. You may be isolated for a week or more. Survey your property to find the best location to confine your animals in each type of disaster. **IF** you must evacuate you need a place to go and a way to get there. Determine several locations and several routes to use. Leave early to avoid road-blocks. Don't wait until the last minute!

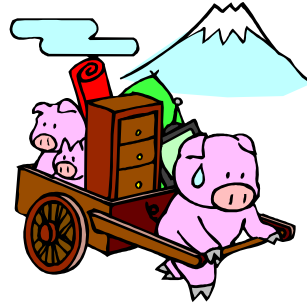
Keep your trailer well maintained and always keep at least half a tank of fuel in your towing vehicle.

Train your animals to load easily day or night, and with a stranger in case you are not available.

Be able to Identify your animals:

- Permanent identification methods: freeze brand, micro-chip, tattoo, ear tag, photograph (4 views—front, rear, left and right side and/or drawing). Include the age, sex, breed, registration number, distinguishing marks, and color with these records. Keep a copy of this information with your important papers.
- Temporary identification methods: if not identified in the above manner at the time of a disaster, use spray paint or grease pen to write your phone number on the side of your animal or permanent marking pen for writing on hooves.
- Photographs of you and the animal showing distinguishing marks may help to reunite you later.

Consider prioritizing the order in which animals will be evacuated, and what will be done with those left behind. Inform all family and farm personnel of your plans in case you are not available during a disaster.



Prepare an emergency kit for your barn and a smaller kit for your trailer including:

- Water, hay, grain, supplements, medication for at least 3 days, preferably 2 weeks (see dietary chart on reverse)
- Containers for feed and water
- Permanent tag with your name and phone number and the animals name on each animal's halter
- Fire resistant non-nylon halter and lead rope or appropriate control device as needed for each animal
- Blanket, leg wraps, brushes and shampoo (to clean off harmful substances)
- First aid book, supplies (see suggested supplies on reverse)
- Portable radio, flashlight and extra batteries
- Wire cutters, sharp knife, hammer
- Tarps, shovel
- Gloves, face mask or bandana
- Records—copy of medical history showing current vaccinations, medications and dosage being given, and any special feeding instructions. Include permanent ID numbers and any insurance information
- Phone numbers—vet and an alternate vet, farrier, animal control, county extension service, friends, family members

- Additional items that are appropriate for your situation or type of animal
- Plastic trash barrel with lid or other appropriate container to hold these items.

Store emergency supplies in a secure and easily accessible location and keep at least a three-day supply in your trailer.

USE THESE SUPPLIES ONLY IN AN EMERGENCY!!

Develop a neighborhood plan—learn what resources are available (i.e., arena, generator, trailer, tractor, bulldozer, medical experience, livestock experience). Set up a buddy system with a neighbor who can check on and feed your animals if you are away when a disaster strikes and vice versa. Fill out a release form, to be kept with your vet, authorizing emergency medical treatment if you can not be reached. Agree to help neighbors who may be in need.

Review plans yearly and also when you get a new animal. Rotate feed and water every 3 months to keep fresh. Rotate medication as often as needed.

Being prepared for a large disaster also prepares you for a small one as well as personal emergencies.

Practice your plans!